

THE TIMES.



VOL. VI, NO. 20.

GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 15, 1861.

(WHOLE NO. 275)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A REFRAIN.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

There's a sadder thing than dying,
Laying down to dreamless sleep—
Gentled by unuttered blessings
Of the older ones left to weep;
And we live as grace as angels
In the hearts we sought to win
When the wile of life was woven,
With its lights and shadows in.

All our weakness is forgotten;
Low, sweet words for us are said;
Bonds are buried, all forgiven;
Only errors, then, are dead;
And the world of weeping fading,
That our lips have never expressed—
Held away to the eternal,
Like a wave of endless rest.

Let me die before the sunsets
Of my life has passed away;
Ever its sweetness has departed,
Ever its blessings all decay;
For its soldier far to linger,
Laying dear ones down to sleep,
And to watch their graves grow greener
With the eyes that only weep.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

(Conclude 1.)

This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well-known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not wave over its battered walls until after the appearance of the hostile fleet of Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from a well deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection.

They had beleaguered it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and, when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence.

Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the

vessel in which he embarked, with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people, and of this government, from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionality affects total ignorance of the existence of an Independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign states—over more than five millions of people—and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States, where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out," will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose *first* service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The nation of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the Proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the

moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue a proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that, in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled, by the publicists of the United States, "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommended the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President, under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the U. S. States under letters of marque issued by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe that it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates, open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organizing government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The nation of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the Proclamation.

To the department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of public printing.

Since your adjournment all the courts with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have organized by the appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States, just named, the two

gentlemen confirmed as Judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provisions should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War in his reports and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several Acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also an account of the expenditures already made, and the furthest estimate for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February 1862, rendered necessary by recent events.

I refer to his report also for a full history of the concurrences in Charleston harbor prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase and construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named the "Sumter" and the "Machree," and are now being prepared for sea at New Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon shot and shell, with a view to encourage the manufacture of these articles so indispensable for our defence, at as many points, within our territory as possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for the preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in years, and have no means of support, and by the secession of those

States have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed seventy thousand dollars per annum.

The Postmaster-General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner, if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared, and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the Treasury for the department is necessary, and a plan is admitted for the organization of its bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department, require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch of the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required by this Department, to the recommendation for the changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and sealed packages of certain kinds, and especially in the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I enclose, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States provision is made for brigadier and major-generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of brigadier-general. Hence it will no doubt, sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of Generals in the Army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of its organizations be amended so that the grade be that of general.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age, and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters assembled in convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service, and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defense. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have, in every instance, greatly exceeded the demand.—Men of the highest official and social position, are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth, rival each other in the desire to be foremost for the public defense, and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction

for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit, undiminished, to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain, which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required by this Department, to the recommendation for the changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and sealed packages of certain kinds, and especially in the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I enclose, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States provision is made for brigadier and major-generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of brigadier-general. Hence it will no doubt, sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of Generals in the Army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of its organizations be amended so that the grade be that of general.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Montgomery, April 29, 1861.



GREENSBORO, N.C.

Wednesday.....May 15, 1861
C. C. CO.,
J. W. Atkinson, Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS.

THE TIMES is published weekly in Greensboro, N.C., at \$2 a year in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

THE TIMES is a good medium for advertising. Some but short advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines.....	\$1.00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion.....	\$1.00
One square, one column.....	1.00
One-half column.....	1.00
One column.....	1.00
One square one month.....	2.00
Two squares do.....	3.00
Three do.....	4.00
One quarter column one month.....	6.00
One column.....	10.00
One-half column do.....	15.00
One square one year.....	50.00
One-half column do.....	80.00
One column do.....	150.00

To our Eastern Brethren.

We have been requested, by one of our most influential citizens, to say to our eastern friends in this State, that they can be furnished in this section with plenty of hay and rough food for their stock. There is but one packing machine in this town, and it is kept constantly employed. If we had a few more of the same sort, we could send hundreds of thousand bales of hay to them.

Well Done for Rowan.

The Board of Magistrates of Rowan county have appropriated \$50,000 for military purposes, to be applied in equipping and subsisting the volunteers from that county.

Richmond Dispatch.

As Virginia is now the centre of attraction and excitement, it will, no doubt, be doing our friends a great favor to let them know where they can get the very latest and most reliable news. We take great pleasure in recommending the Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch as being now in the foremost rank of Southern journalism.

The Daily Dispatch is served to subscribers at six and a quarter cents per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Price for mailing, \$4 a year, or \$2.50 for six months, in advance.

The Semi-Weekly Dispatch is issued every Tuesday and Friday at \$2. in advance.

The Weekly Dispatch is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at \$1 per annum.

Delegates to the Convention.

The election on Monday was but poorly attended, the people being busy with their farming and all of one opinion, cared but little who was elected. There were no candidates in nomination, consequently the vote was scattering. The returns are not in up to going to press, but the following gentlemen are certainly elected: John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell and Robert P. Dick. They are too well known to require one word of comment—they are true to their State and true to the South.

The following gentlemen were elected in the counties named:

Mockenburg.—Hon. J. W. Osborne.

Wm. Johnston

Lincoln.—Wm. Lander.

Gaston.—Dr. S. X. Johnson.

Clearland.—Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Dr.

J. W. Tracy.

Cabarrus.—C. Phifer.

Roman.—Hon. Burton Craige, H. C. Jones, sr.

Lincoln's Patriotism.

The Albany "Argus" makes a point of the fact when ever a foreign enemy has waged war upon the country, the party of which Lincoln is now the representative has taken sides with the foe. The only war in which they have any heart is a war against their Southern brethren. That fearless and patriotic journal, the N. Y. "Day Book," in some severe comments upon the facts stated by the "Argus" calls attention particularly to the course of Lincoln himself on the floor of the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the Mexican war. Lincoln not only denounced his country's war with Mexico, but did all he could to cut off the supplies even while our brave soldiers were in the midst of the enemy's country, and then leave them to perish the rear fight with a want more terrible than the Mexican host.

Rockingham Volunteers.

Our sister county of Rockingham is doing her whole duty in this contest. On Friday last a Company of 86 stout, and true men, under Captain Scales, passed through our town en route for Weldon.—On Monday 13th, another Company of 108 volunteers under Capt. Settle, reached here destined for the same place. These companies were warmly received by our citizens and several patriotic addresses were delivered by our citizens and happily responded to by members of the Rockingham Volunteers.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The closing Exercises of Edgeworth Female Seminary will consist of the Annual Address by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, on Tuesday night 21st inst., at 8 o'clock; and the Exercises of the Graduating Class on Wednesday night at the same hour.

RICHARD STERLING,
St. Principal.

To be Hung.

Glover, charged and convicted of killing his wife, is to be hung in Greensboro, on the 17th inst., and Smith convicted of murder in Forsythe, is to be hung on the same day at Winston.

We have heard that Smith has been reprieved by the Governor.

The Legislature has adjourned. Several important bills were passed. We will give the most important as they appear. The stay law we will publish in our next.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 4 per cent payable the 1st Monday in June.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports.

The following from the London Telegraph will be read with particular interest at this time:

With regard to the blockade question, we have to state that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe—which, acting upon the law of self-preservation, must, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South; the ruin of which, though it may gratify the passions, would not serve the North. Such a policy of coercion, therefore, would be both shortsighted and ineffectual. The new tariff, for which Mr. Lincoln is not responsible, though he will not be unwilling to accept its consequences, is an unwise measure on the part of those who framed it. * * * President Lincoln has the interest of the Union to protect, and Lord Palmerston is bound to defend those of Great Britain; but the former cannot be allowed to blockade our jing out of the Southern ports, or the latter be submitted to any particular advocacy of Northern ambition.

Northern and Southern Tariffs Compared.

Subjoined is a table of the principal imports, with duties of each tariff, from which it will be seen that in most cases the duty is double, or 100 per cent greater, at the North than at the South:

	Northern Tariff.	Southern Tariff.
Articles,	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Cutlery	30	15
Metal manufactures	30	15
Glass manufactures	30	15
Cotton man.	20 to 30	15
Linens	25 to 30	15
Silk	30	15
Leather	20 to 25	15
Leather man.	20	15
Woollen	(25 per cent.) (1 & 12c. lb.)	15
Artifices of wool	(26 per cent.) (1 & 12c. lb.)	15
Leather Clothing	(26 per cent.) (1 & 12c. lb.)	15
Hosiery	30	15
Carpets	(25 to 50) (sq. yds.)	15
Blankets	(25 to 30 per cent.) (1 & 6 to 12c. lb.)	15
Hats	30	15
Woollen yar.	30	15
Velvet	30	15
Wines	40	25
Brandy	\$1 per gal.	15
Paper	30	15
Paper for Newspapers	30	15
Books, maps, &c.	15	10
Brass, pigs, 2c pr lb.		5
Copper, pigs, 2c pr lb.		5
Iron, pigs 6 to \$15 pr ton.		5
Iron bars & bolts \$15 pr ton.		5
Iron bars & rails, \$15 pr ton.		5
Steel, bars 20		10
Tobacco in leaf 25		10
Tobacco all other kind 30		10
Segars (20 to 60c. lb.) (10 per cent.)		15
Carriages & wagons 30		15

Harper's Ferry to be Re-Taken at Every Hazard.

The New York Daily News of Saturday, has the following special telegram, sent from Washington Friday night. The State authorities being forewarned, will of course be prepared for the attempt:

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.—It is the intention of General Scott to open the campaign against the South, by retaking Harper's Ferry at every hazard, as soon as troops shall have been marched through Baltimore, and the secession movement has been suppressed in Maryland. You may rely upon this intelligence. Harper's Ferry will be again in the hands of the Federal Government before the 12th inst. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania troops, under the protection of batteries on the heights and around Baltimore will force a passage through that city.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—11.30 A. M.

—The United States steam frigate Niagara has arrived and anchored off the bar, where she can be seen plainly from the battery.—She carries fifty guns and six hundred men. She draws twenty-four feet water and but 19 feet can cross the bar.

ALEXANDRIA, May 11.—The united States steamer Pawnee slipped her cable late this evening at the Washington Navy Yard and dropped down to Alexandria. She now lies off the city, close to the wharves, with port holes opened guns run out.

A number of conflagrations have taken place in Richmond and other parts of Virginia, of a suspicious character. Look out for spies and suspicious characters.

The Census of 1860.

Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Census Bureau, has made up the following interesting table of the returns of the Census of 1860:

STATES.	POP.	PER
Maine	619,658	619,658
New Hampshire	320,672	320,672
Vermont	315,827	315,827
Massachusetts	1,231,704	

Another Proclamation from Abe Lincoln.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, published the following:

WHEREAS, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity, throughout our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of [L. S.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the independence of the United States the eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Terrible Riot Among the Military at Albany.

ALBANY, April 29.—A desperate riot occurred today at the Adams House, one of the depots for volunteers. The men were complaining of the food furnished them today, when an officer knocked down a waiter. A general riot followed. Chairs, tables, dishes, and windows were smashed. One of the waiters of the Delavan House was thrown from a window, and had his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired, knives were drawn, and several men were badly cut and injured indiscriminately. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police were called out before the riot could be quelled.

From Cairo.

CHATTANOOGA, April 27.—Indiana and Illinois troops, to the number of five thousand, have possession of Cairo Illinois.

The Kentucky troops have been possession of the heights on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river, opposite Cairo.

Five thousand Tennessee troops will march from Memphis to the mouth of the Ohio river in a few days, under Gen. Pillow.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler will command the Kentucky troops.

All intercourse between the upper and lower Mississippi is almost entirely cut off.

War Recognized by the Confederate Congress.

MONTGOMERY, May 6.—An act was to-day passed by Congress, and the injunction of secrecy removed, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and also concerning letters of marque and reprisal, and prize goods.

The preamble recites the acts of the Lincoln Government and his proclamation and the necessity for the Confederacy to accept war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and thirty days are allowed for vessels of the United States in the ports of the Confederate States for purposes of lawful commerce to return to their home ports. Five per cent. of the prize money is reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed in private armed vessels, and for the support of the wounded among their crew.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill, fixing the time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and also providing for the election of President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Insurrection at Ruatan.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—The schooner Armenta, from Ruatan, reports an insurrection in Ruatan by the Indians. Fifteen British officers are said to have been killed by the insurgents.—Capt. Dunn's West India regiment had left for the scene of action.

The English government is to give up the Island on the 1st of June, positively, whether Honduras accept it or not.

The War.

We extract the following interesting items of news from the special dispatches of the *Charleston Mercury*:

RICHMOND, May 5.—New York, Philadelphia and Boston, reported to be in a wild fire state of excitement, owing to an alarming report which had gained currency that an organized plan had been laid to burn these three cities. Special guards were immediately placed all over those places.

The Northern papers urge an immediate attack on Harper's Ferry, Alexandria and Norfolk, before the people of Virginia have time to ratify the ordinance of secession.

The Maryland Legislature has appointed five secessionists on the committee to superintend the arming of the State.

Gen. Wool has been ordered from New York back to Troy by Gen. Scott in a brief, sharp and snubbing letter. Wool is requested not to interfere with Scott's orders.

In New York, on Friday, a seizure of a million of boxes of percussion caps was made. These were destined to Charles-

The frigate Niagara sailed early this morning on secret service.

The papers all agree that on Monday begin the offensive operations of Lincoln, Norfolk, Harper's Ferry and Alexandria, are points designated. The New York Tribune of Saturday says: "On Monday, at farthest, let the country be prepared for a proclamation from the President. He has determined upon active, decisive and comprehensive action. The time has arrived when, in accordance with the doctrine announced in his inaugural, the President will proceed to repossess the property of the United States.

War Excitement in Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The Cairo correspondent of the Republican says that about a dozen volunteers belonging to a Chicago company had refused to take the oath, and left their ranks.

Major Bucknor, Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky militia, had a conference with Col. Prentiss, commander of the forces at Cairo. There was much excitement at Paducah, Kentucky, and companies were constantly drilling. Four pieces of artillery had been received from Nashville.

It was understood that the Governor of Tennessee had made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for the arms and munitions of war taken from a steamer. The boat had been given up to the owners, and taken to Paducah.

The war feeling was high at Nashville, and several companies were drilling night and day.

DIED.

On the night of the 12th, inst., of Bilious Cholic, John Foust, son of Christian Foust.

In this place on the 12th, inst., of Consumption, Mrs. Martha Harrell, wife of G. W. Harrell.

A twenty-four pounder and a considerable number of troops were stationed at Columbus, Kentucky. The town was carefully guarded, and all strangers closely watched, as the people feared an attack from the Cairo forces. The steamer Julius H. Smith had slipped by Cairo, and landed 550 Colt's rifles.

Movements in Kentucky.

SPRINGFIELD, May 1.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill to prevent the transportation of telegraph messages in cypher. It also passed a bill for sending ten regiments into the camp of instruction to meet the future calls of the general government.

Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer at Cairo, telegraphed to-day that 1,700 stand of arms were landed at Columbus Ky., twenty miles from Cairo, last night, and that seven pieces of cannon were landed at Paducah yesterday.

All was quiet at Cairo. About 3,000 troops were in camp there.

The following dispatch comes from Harrisburg, Pa., and although it is denied by the Northern papers, we have no doubt of its truth:

A serious breach exists between Gov. Curtin and the Legislature, which body has thus far refused to make any appropriation for military purposes, unless unprecedent restrictions are made with regard to the disbursements and appointments. It is understood, however, in well informed circles, that the real object is to pinch down the appropriation. The indignation of the volunteers in camp is intense, and with the slightest encouragement, the Legislature would be driven from the Capital.

The feeling of the true and good men of all parties is with the Governor, who is very much mortified at the idea of being hampered. The seventeen sworn members of the Senate are in the "ring."

Great Earthquake in South America.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer *Northern Light* from Aspinwall on the 25th, with 360 passengers and \$868,000 in treasure arrived here this afternoon.—See brings Valparaiso dates to the 3d ult.

The city of Mendoza had been destroyed by a fearful earthquake, and some 8,000 people killed, on the 20th of March. San Juan was also reported to be destroyed, the bed of the river having been turned on it by the same earthquake.

The British ship *Marco Polo*, from Australia for London, put up into Valparaiso dismasted and leaking from contact with icebergs.

Capture of U. S. Troops by Texans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Major Sibley, with a force of 450 federal troops, have been captured by Capt. Van Doran, with 800 Texans, while attempting to escape in two sailing vessels. The officers are on their parole.

An Available Position Occupied.

ALEXANDRIA, May 10.—The heights of Maryland, opposite Harper's Ferry, were taken possession of by the Virginia forces yesterday.

There is no news of interest from Washington.

From Washington via Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.—There is no news of importance here or in Washington to-day. Simonton, of the New York Times, was shot yesterday in Washington. A policeman shot a soldier there also yesterday. A member of New York Seventh Regiment was accidentally shot there today.

ARKANSAS SECEDED.—This State has seceded by a vote of 69 to 1. The action of the Convention is final. No reference of any kind.

THE SECESSION OF TENNESSEE.—The Legislature have certainly passed an ordinance of secession to be ratified by the people on the 8th of June.

Maj. Anderson has been appointed to drill two regiments of Kentucky Volunteers for Lincoln's army, and has been made Colonel.

MARRIED.

In this place on Wednesday 8th, Mr. Macon N. Alston, of Chatham County and Miss Zilpha Hill, of Greensboro.

COL. J. FOSTER MARSHALL.—The Montgomery correspondent of the *Savannah Republican* writes:

Gen. J. Foster Marshall, of South Carolina, has tendered to President Davis a Legion of Cavalry, for the regular service, to serve, the whole campaign, at their own expense, and equipped and accoutred for the field without any cost to the Government. He personally advances to this end the sum of ten thousand dollars, being the result of accumulation of his labor for some time past, and devoted to the advancement and prosperity of his idea of happiness, namely: life in a Southern Confederacy.

ECONOMY.—In the present state of affairs every family should practice the strictest economy consistent with its comfort. The rich should do it in order that they may be more liberal in their contributions to the cause of their country, and the poor should do it because their necessities require it. A proper economy now is the broadest patriotism.

Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1861—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GARRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.—BEANS.—PARSLEY.—PARSNIPS.—PEAS.—

Early yellow 6 weeks. " " " " Extra Early May.

Mid-June " Valentine. " " " " Early Tom Thumb.

Extra early Beans. " " " " Large Lima. " " " " Long Cayenne.

Large Lima. " " " " Small Lima. " " " " Red Currant.

White Kidney. " " " " White Currant.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip. " " " " Large Chinese.

Long " " " " Field. " " " " Cashew (crook Neck).

White Sugar. " " " " Red Turnip. " " " " Red.

Middle Wartzel. " " " " White. " " " " Large Scarlet.

BRUSSELS.—Early York. " " " " Early 1st Scarlet.

Large late Drumhead. " " " " Large Green, or Summer Crook-Neck.

flat Dutch. " " " " Bush's Marrow.

CAULIFLOWER.—Early Dutch. " " " " Large Red.

Late Cluster. " " " " Yellow.

Gherkin (for pickling). " " " " Pear Shaped.

CELERY.—Early White Solid. " " " " Sweet Marjoram.

Ice Cos. " " " " Rosemary.

CORN.—Early Sugar. " " " " Sage.

Adam's Extra Early. " " " " Anise.

CRESS, or PEPPERMINT.

CUCUMBERS.—Early French. " " " " Caraway.

Late Cluster. " " " " Coriander.

Gherkin (for pickling). " " " " Fennel.

EGG PLANT—large purple. " " " " Lovage.

LETTUCE.—Early white Butter. " " " " Sweet Majoram.

curled Silesia. " " " " Rosemary.

Royal Cabbage. " " " " Sage.

MELLON.—Cantelope. " " " " Grass SEEDS—Red Clover.

Nutmeg. " " " " Timothy.

Citron (for preserving). " " " " Orchard.

NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf Crimson. " " " " Herd, or Red Top.

KRAB.—Quint Dwarf. " " " " Mixed Lawn Grass—finest quality.

ONION.—White Silver Skin. " " " " Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds. Feb. 2

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out

our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildebrand.

We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensboro, and respectfully sell our remaining stock at a reduced price.

Mr. J. Hildebrand, who will make a trial of our goods, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us will be paid off with an additional amount.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us will be paid off with an additional amount.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us will be paid off with an additional amount.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us will be paid off with an additional amount.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us will be paid off with an additional amount.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us will be paid off with an additional amount.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
Celebration of the Sigourneyan So-
ciety G. F. College.

In pursuance of an invitation I had the pleasure on Saturday night, the 11th inst., of being present at the celebration given in the chapel of the Greensboro Female College by the young ladies of the Sigourneyan Society in honor of their fourteenth anniversary.

The performances consisted of a well-arranged and judicious selection of literary and musical effusions, gotten up entirely by the members of the Society, under the kindly supervision of Miss M. E. Carter, their present efficient and popular President, and Miss A. M. Hagen, whose reputation as a musician and teacher has long since been established.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, after which the Glee Class sang with thrilling effect the

BATTLE PRAYER.

Father, I call on Thee,
As I stand 'mid the smoke and the canons' loud boom,
Whilst their lightnings are flashing all dim through the gloom;
Then Ruler of Battles, I call upon Thee,
Oh Father, strengthen me.

Father I honor Thee;
No struggle this is for the vain things of earth,
Each sword is unsheathed for its country and hearth;
Thy conquering or dying all glory to Thee;
Father protect me.

Father protect me;
If a patriot's death be appointed my lot,
If my last drop of blood is to crimson this spot,
My soul to Thee I commend unto thee;
Father, I call on Thee.

Next in order was the *Reading of the Report of the Society*, by its accomplished Secretary, Miss Florence Pope. Unusually brief as it was for a document of this kind, I gleaned from it the following:

In the Spring of 1847, Miss P. Judson, with a view to the intellectual and moral improvement of herself and sister pupils in the College, conceived the idea of establishing a society for the furtherance of these, her praiseworthy designs. At the first meeting she was unanimously chosen President; and to her also, belongs the credit of having given to the Society the name it still bears—Sigourneyan. Since its organization the Society has been gradually on the numerical increase, until it now numbers 110 active members, besides an honorary list, on which appear such names as Mrs. Sigourney, Rev. Peter Doub, D. D., Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, et al. The report was well read, its only objection being its brevity, as the friends and invited guests there present would have listened with pleasure to a more lengthy detail of the rise and progress of the Society.

An attractive feature of the occasion was the performance of a piano duett by the Misses N. R. Williams and O. Lemay, entitled "Ojos Criollos"—composed by L. M. Gottschalk. Of the instrumental performances this was certainly the gem of the evening, and elicited the smiling approval of every one present; not alone from the intrinsic merits of the composition, but also by the skillful and artistic manner in which it was performed.

Miss Williams possesses musical talent of a fine order, and deservedly enjoys the reputation of being the best pianist among the pupils of the College. Miss Lemay bids fair to be a successful candidate for this high distinction before another year.

By special request of some of the ladies present, the "Ojos Criollos" was repeated at the close of the entertainment.

GLEE.—"Come cheerful Sigourneyans unite in this song!"—By the members of the society. A sprightly little three-part song, and very effectively rendered.

By request of the society, Miss S. A. Bailey, an alumna of G. F. College, and former president of the Sigourneyan society, read an essay entitled "Earth's battle-fields." The composition was elegant and refined, and showed a deep-rooted culture of the good and the beautiful in its author. As the piano duett above mentioned was the musical treat, so was the "Essay" the literary feast of the evening. Miss Bailey is a graduate of 1858.

SONG.—"Spring is coming!"—By Miss Williams. A beautiful song, truly, and given with that proper regard to accent and expression so essential to the proper rendition of vocal music.

GLEE.—"Ever glad, and never weary!" By the society. Of the same character as "Come cheerful Sigourneyans," and also well sung.

Valedictory to the society from the Senior Class. A pertinent address, and well read by the chosen representative of the Senior Class, Miss M. Richardson, wherein she recalls to the minds of the members of the society the many pleasant hours spent together in their hall; the

many benefits, intellectual and moral, which accrued to them all as members of the society; closing with the assurance of the heart-felt wishes of the Senior Class for the continued prosperity of the society, to which, in behalf of the class, she bid an affectionate and cordial farewell.

VOCAL DUETT.—"Voices of the night;" By the Misses J. Fields and O. Lemay.

PIANO DUETT.—"Les Bords du Rhin;" Very well played by Miss L. Spencer assisted by her teacher Miss S. Duty.

Response on behalf of the society to the foregoing valedictory; by Miss O. Lemay. Able written, and ably read; reviewing in brief the many intellectual pleasures enjoyed in the society hall with their Senior sisters, and expressive of the many pangs it cost them, to utter in the name of the society an affectionate farewell. A God-speed to them on their opening journey through life.

The exercises closed by all the Sigourneyans joining in singing the time-honored song, "Home, sweet Home."

The hour spent in the College chapel that evening, was certainly agreeably and profitably occupied. The audience left highly gratified with a performance which reflected so much credit upon the ladies of the society, and upon the teachers who assisted them.

Long may the Sigourneyan society flourish, produce much good to its members, and reflect credit upon the College of which it is the child.

For The Times.
Vote of Thanks.

FORT-MACOX, N. C., May 10th, 1861.

—At a meeting of the Guilford Grays, the undersigned were appointed a committee to return the unanimous vote of thanks of the Company to the citizens of Guilford for the many manifestations of patriotic kindness and generosity of which we have been the recipients since our arrival at Fort-Macon. We perform this duty with much pleasure, and hereby beg to assure the citizens of our beloved Old County that the heart of every member of the Grays will ever burn with gratitude and affection at the remembrance of these many proofs of their interest and sympathy. And especially will we cherish the recollection of the LADIES in these kind efforts to secure our comfort and ease in the present just resistance to wicked coercion. We feel assured that when the history of these troublous times shall have been written, whatever may be the issue, their noble deeds of self-denying patriotism shall occupy a page not less bright than that which records the bravery and devotion of the mothers of '76.

We add a list of the several contributions already received:

3 boxes provisions from ladies of Greensboro. 80 Fatigue-jackets, from the same.

1 box provisions from Archd. Wilson, and ladies of Summerfield.

1 box hams from D. Brown.

Were respectfully request The Times and The High-Point Reporter to copy the expression of Thanks.

Lieut. J. T. MOREHEAD, Jr.,
Lieut. J. A. GILMER, Jr.,
Sergt. W. P. WILSON,
Corporal T. J. SLOAN,

HEAD-QRS. ADJ. GEN'L'S. OFFICE,)
Raleigh, May 6th, 1860.)

The names of Col. Caleb Bohanan and Capt. Giles Hutchins, both of the 106th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, have been stricken from the Rolls for treasonable conduct to their native State.

By order of the Governor.

J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, May 8.—The Norwegian bark *Albion* is ashore 25 miles south of Cape Henry. She will be a total loss.

The British brigantine *America*, from Cuba for Halifax, with a cargo of molasses, is also ashore 25 miles south of Cape Henry, and will be a total loss.

FARTHER POINT, May 2.—The steamer *United States*, from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, is ashore on the Bird rocks. Her boats are gone, and there is no person on board.—The sea is making a complete breach over her, and the hull is breaking up.

Hon. T. L. Clingham has been appointed Commissioner to the Confederate Government by Governor Ellis.

The Spirit in Massachusetts.

The following (says the Richmond Enquirer of the 3d inst.) is a copy of a handbill received by us yesterday from Boston, Massachusetts, the writer (who is personally unknown to us) says that similar handbills are posted up at every corner in Boston, and that the sentiments which they express are those of a majority of the people of New England.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE REQUIRED OF THE SO-CALLED SECEDED STATES.

Article 1. Unconditional submission to the Government of the United States.

Article 2. To deliver up one hundred of the arch traitors, to be hung.

Article 3. To put on record the names of all others who have been traitorous to the Government, who shall be held infamous and disfranchised forever.

Article 4. The property of all traitors to be confiscated, to pay the damage.

Article 5. The Seceded States to pay all the balance of the expense, and restore all stolen property.

Article 6. The payment of all debts due to Northerners, and indemnity for all indignities to persons, loss of time, life and property.

Article 7. The removal of the cause of all our difficulties, which can only be done by the immediate and unconditional Abolition of Slavery.

Article 8. Until a full compliance with all the above terms, the so-called Seceded States to be held and governed as United States Territory.

The above is the least that an indignant people will accept, outraged as they have been, by the foulest, most heinous, and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE

BOTTLES are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Sassafras, Seal, Spikenard, Camomile, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Cherry Tree Bark, and Huckleberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots known only to the Indians of South America, and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed—for the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Strollers, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bottles not only cure all PREVENT Diseases, being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors.

June 30 78 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORELL.

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON, J. GRAYDON, J. H. SELBY, W. A. SCOTT.

A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and dealers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay, New York.

PICTURES, PAINTED TO ORDER.

Promotion attention given to fitting up Bad Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21-28.

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner Front and Princess Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand:

MATTESSERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,

CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and

ALL UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.

PICTURES, PAINTED TO ORDER.

Promotion attention given to fitting up Bad Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21-28.

S. ARCHER, G. G. GORDON,

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Jan. 3, 1861—1—

Greensboro, N. C.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE

COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first

five months of this institution will close Thursday 2d December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2d January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the time of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort and convenience and beauty of the place. Our object being to render the institution as justly celebrated for developing strength, enlivening the mind, and imparting health and vigor to the body; so that at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the world and fond of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies and social occupations, which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society, very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and defences are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary Eng. \$12.00, French \$12.00, Latin \$12.00, Mathematics \$12.00, Ancient Languages \$12.00, Drawing \$12.00, Painting in Oil \$20.00; Painting in water colors \$10.00; Grecian and Antique \$12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each \$10.00; Board, including room, rent, fuel, lights, and washing \$50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address REV. W. B. MCGILVRA, A. M., Pres. and 4-14 Patrick Springs, Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good board and accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Prep. \$20.00 to \$36.00 per annum.

Board, including room, rent, fuel, lights, and washing \$50.00.

REV. W. B. MCGILVRA, A. M., Pres. and 4-14 Patrick Springs, Va.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMI-

NARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February, 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

Dec. 24-25 W. J. SHIMPOCH, Sec'y of Board.

E. F. WATSON, Pres. and 4-14

Patrick Springs, Va.

YADWIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON

COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing institution opened its spring session January 14th, 1860.

We prepare boys for College or life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.

It is from \$8 to \$15. Ending fee \$1. Board \$5.00 per month.

G. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal.

Feb. 9-10.

W. J. MC CONNELL, Pres. and 4-14

Patrick Springs, Va.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the

urgent solicitation of friends, I have erected at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM

FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Bars.

Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain, daily.

If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure those who patronize us that better flour cannot be made than in this Mill.

Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improved construction.

Every effort will be made to have entire satisfaction.

Drawers will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed.

Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.

Apr. 6-6m.

W. J. MC CONNELL, Pres. and 4-14

Patrick Springs, Va.

W. J. MC CONNELL, Pres. and 4-14

</div

THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

3

WAR NEWS.

From Washington and Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, April 26th., 1861.—It is reported here that Gen. Harney was captured at Harper's Ferry and sent to Richmond. Butler's Regiment from Massachusetts has arrived at Washington.—Several Southerners have been arrested in Washington and ordered to leave the city. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens of Washington, many of whom are leaving for the South. The heights at Georgetown are garrisoned by Federal troops. More troops are expected at Annapolis from the North. The tone of the Northern Press is more defiant and insulting to the South than ever.

ALEXANDRIA. April 28.—Two war steamers and two transport vessels, with Northern troops, passed up the river this morning.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation, recommending the State to occupy a neutral position.

The steamer *Adelaide*, of the Norfolk line, was fired at Friday night off the mouth of the Rappahannock, by the *Harriet Lane*, and boarded, but was allowed to proceed.

Citizens are still compelled to leave Washington for sympathizing with the South.

A large quantity of shell has been landed at Fort Washington by the government.

Two men, one of them from South Carolina and one from Washington, are confined as prisoners in the latter city, for being secessionists.

The N. Y. 7th Regiment declare that they will not invade the South. They are consequently looked upon with suspicion by the administration.

The 71st N. Y. Regiment, who were quartered in the Inauguration Hall, revolted on account of bad quarters, and had to be removed to the navy yard.

Georgetown Heights are being diligent, fortified and the public buildings undermined. The families of the cabinet have all left Washington for the North. The Hotels will be closed.

A Man Shot in Washington for Plotting Secession.

A man named Boyd has been shot on a island in Washington, by two men, on account of expressing Southern sentiments. He was called up at midnight from his bed, and shot.

More Hostilities at Washington

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

VERGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PORTS BLOCKADED.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—More troops from Rhode Island and New York arrived in Washington to day, numbering about 1000.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Washington. Travel is not interrupted. President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, blocking the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

Citizens are leaving Washington in great numbers. The expression of sympathy for the South is the cause of their banishment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—P. M.—The special express to the *Gazette* says the Long Bridge over the Potomac at Washington is guarded on the northern side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the southern side by Virginia troops.

It is reported that Federal troops occupied Arlington Heights; also, that a U. S. steamer is to lie off Alexandria, and that all fish caught at the lower landings on the Potomac are to be sent to Washington if provisions are cut off.

The Baltic has passed down the river. Several arrests of persons have been made, and families are leaving Washington. Among the persons compelled to quit, is Daniel Ratcliffe, a prominent lawyer.

Employees at the Navy-yard have been arrested for loading bombs with saw dust and sand. Gen. Scott is said to be very indignant.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

From Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—The Seventh New York Regiment are encamped on Georgetown Heights. A portion of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania regiments are quartered within the Georgetown College walls.

Martial law is to be proclaimed in Washington to-morrow.

The whole of Lincoln's power is to be directed against Baltimore.

The Washington end of the Long Bridge is guarded by the Second Artillery.

Another secessionist has been shot in cold blood.

Secession in Arkansas.

VAN BUREN, April 24.—The *Van Buren Press* newspaper, the leading Union newspaper in Western Arkansas, to-day hoisted the Confederate flag over its office.

The United States troops at Fort Smith evacuated the post last night, and left for the Indian country. The State troops now occupy the Fort.

MILITARY POWER OF VIRGINIA.—The State of Virginia can bring into the field at least a hundred thousand as brave men as there are in the world, accustomed from their infancy to the use of arms, and ready and willing to lay down their lives in defense of their homes.—*Express*.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We learn, says *The South*, upon excellent authority, that on Saturday Governor Wise received a dispatch from President Davis, stating that with Gen. Beauregard and a well appointed army, he was prepared to enter Washington so soon as Virginia was in a condition to afford such assistance as was necessary. Gov. Wise replied, "Come on—Virginia is prepared, and eager to march with you into the Federal Capital."

RESIGNATION OF COL. MAY.—We had information last Saturday that Col. May, one of the most gallant officers in the service, and who distinguished himself in the capture of Gen. La Vega, at Resaca de Palma, had resigned his commission.

Without an opportunity to confirm the fact until yesterday, we suffered the matter to pass only as a rumor, but we are now apprised that immediately upon the shedding of the blood of our citizens he sent in his resignation. He has been treated as Col. Magruder and multitudes of others are now who resign, with studied silence; and as there is no formal acceptance of the resignation, the design is, no doubt, to brand as traitors those who bear arms against the United States. Col. May was brevetted four times for honorable service during the Mexican war, in this having surpassed all other officers, we believe, except Col. Duncan, who also was brevetted four times. Col. May retires to private life, being now a citizen and resident of New York.—*Baltimore Sun*.

HARPER'S FERRY.—It is stated that the works at Harper's Ferry, now in charge of the State of Virginia, are in active operation, and manufacturing from 250 to 300 Minnie rifles per day—to be distributed to the troops of that State.

What they Propose.

The New York *Tribune* has the following, proposing to divide the farms of Maryland and Virginia among the invaders. The answer to such a menace cannot be given in words:

We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. Especially let Maryland and Virginia look to it; for as they are greater sinners, so their punishment will be heavier than that of others. Virginia is a rich and beautiful State, the very garden of the Confederacy. But it is a garden that is doomed to be a good deal trampled, and its paths, its beds and its boundaries are likely to be pretty completely obliterated before we have done with it.

It has property in houses, in lands, in mines, in forests, in country, and in town, which will need to be taken possession of and equitably cared for. The rebels of that state and of Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government, and afterward return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn-out race of emasculated *Pies* families must give place to asturid people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia will be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles, and Maryland and Virginia free States, inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for prosperity and power.

A NEW DIFFICULTY.

The difficulties growing out of the present condition of things in this country are anomalous, and multiplied. Several remarkable ones are stated by the Richmond Whig. First, the Lincoln administration contends that it cannot recognize secession or disunion, that no States can secede, but that all the thirty-four are still in the Union; yet the President issues Proclamation of blockade of some of them in pursuance of the *law of nations*! A government blockading its own ports under the law of nations! The Constitution provides, that "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another. Therefore it is perfectly clear, that the government cannot leave open ports in one state and close them in another."

If all the States are in the Union, Lincoln has no right to treat any of them as out of it.

Again: The Whig says, "By treaties with England and France, it is expressly stipulated that the vessels of those countries shall have the right of entry to all the ports of this country. This paper blockade comes directly across this stipulated right. Think you that England and France are the powers to submit tamely to the denial of such a right—which would operate to the exclusion of their people from the most profitable commerce with this continent? We take it, that the very first English or French vessel that may be molested in its progress to a Southern port will rouse the offended nations to vigorous measures of resistance."

Once More: The President lays great stress upon his sworn duty to hold and possess, protect and defend, the property of the United States. And he performs that sworn duty by *burning* the public property at Gosport, Harper's Ferry, &c.

—*Observer*.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C., April 24, 1861.

ORDERS, No. 1.

The undersigned being placed by the Governor in charge of the Camp of Instruction and Rendezvous of troops, hereby communicate instructions to the companies to be concentrated at this point. It will be impossible to furnish transportation for trunks, boxes, &c., to any great extent. Hence each soldier should provide himself with a haversack 6x4 inches for carrying cooked provisions, a knapsack (even of rough construction) to carry one pair of blankets, an overcoat, flannel shirt and pair of shoes. Every mess of 20 men should be provided with a camp chest to carry cooking utensils, knives, forks and plates.

On arriving at the depot at Raleigh, each Company will march to the Fair Grounds, and the Captain will report himself promptly to the undersigned for duty.

By order,

D. H. HILL, Colonel Commanding.

P. S. The companies which have left home without being supplied as above directed, will be furnished here, if possible.

BURNED.—We learn that a large frame building, known as the hospital, and in the rear of the barracks, at Smithville, caught fire and was burned to the ground. We have not learned how the fire originated.

OLD ABE TO BE SUPERSEDED.—Raymond, the "little villain," is much disgruntled at the agreement of "Old Abe," with Mayor Brown, that no more troops should pass through Baltimore. In a late issue of the *Times*, Raymond plainly hints at the dethronement of "Old Abe," the establishment of a military dictatorship, and the succession of a usurper (*a la Napoleon*) in spite of law. Hear him:

We will simply remark that Lincoln runs no small risk of being superseded in his office if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a Revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some *representative* leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It would be well for Lincoln to bear in mind the possibility of such an event.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

1000 Chances to make Money

One Million Dollars

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,

To be disposed of on

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

Original Plan.

2,500

Agents Wanted!!!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail.

A Premium

CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A Rare Chance

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

Full Particulars

Relative to this

Novel Plan!

To insure prompt and satisfactory despatch, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia.

Apr. 6—1mo.

NOR SALE.—The undersigned, expecting to leave Greensborough, offers, at private sale, the following property:

1 Walnut Bedstead, and Mattress.
1 " Table.
1 " Wash-
1 " Wash-
1 " Wash Stand, Bowl, Pitcher, &c.
1 Stove, Zinc &c.

W. H. BOURNE,
Yates' Building.

NOTICE.—All persons having Ac-

counts with me, or with COLE & AMES, are re-

quested to come and settle the same, as my books must be

closed. B. L. COLE,
Mr. C. W. Woolson, or W. H. Faunce is authorized to

make settlements in my absence.

Jan. 19—16.

MISS JENNIE BILBRO.—FASHION-

ABLE MANTUA MAKER, at the *Sixth Street*, South Elm Street, near the Depot. Inch. 23—1y.

S. ARCHER,
READY-MADE CLOTHING and
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Greensboro, N. C.

Jan. 5, 1861—1y.

which's challenge competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

MAXWELL & Bros.

1228 Pennsylvania Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKET, Agent for Petersburg, Va.

S. S. DAWES, " " Norfolk, " "

C. C. BEERY, " " St. Louis, " "

C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Halifax, C. H. "

THOMAS J. HILL, " " Danville, " "

J. W. PAULSTON, " " Wytheville, " "

THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

The Christian in this War.

It is a solemn moment in the history of the American people. Every crisis is pregnant with elements of excitement, and the peril of any interest tends to produce nervousness and anxiety. But when an entire continent is thrown into confusion—when every material interest is involved, trade, manufactures, and all mechanical pursuits are suspended; and when the cry, "To arms! to arms!" opens the spirit-stirring editorials of secular papers, and is echoed by the lips of men, women and children all over the land—when the solemn realization that war is inevitable fills all minds, we have then reached a period at which the ministers of God must lift up the voice like a trumpet, and proclaim words of counsel, discriminating admonitions to all who go by the irresistible force of duty to battle for life, home and liberty. Let us beware how we weaken the hands of Christian soldiers, whose faith may become as that of the Roman Centurion, and be complicit with the stern duty they owe to their State. And, on the other hand, let us take care that no words of anguished inspiration to revenge, to hatred, or to seek the mock glory of worldly honor, shall be uttered by us. Let Northern pulpits adopt, if they choose, the vicious and unscriptural maxims of human ambition, and, as Beecher has done recently, declare for their Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men in high official capacity and social position and wealth, are serving in the volunteer ranks.

In conclusion, let us congratulate the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited a course of vindictive and blood-shedding dealing with those they propose to rob of their property and their rights, but as for our people, let them fill their hearts with the truth as it is in Jesus, implore God to clean them from anger and malice, stand on the defense with their wives and little ones behind them, and execute the stern duty the unholy acts of our assailants render imperative, with that spirit which a judge pronouncing sentence on his son should feel, and with that courage which Christ's own words inspire—fear not him that can kill the body, but fear God only!

Are our people in the line of duty?—Will God give them His approval? May they die fearlessly in this cause? These are all important questions, and we have considered them prayerfully, and in the calm survey of all the facts and close investigation of the principles according to which they must be answered. We do not answer that the cause ensures salvation, but we do unhesitatingly declare that it is the cause to which Divine Providence has committed Christian men, and battling in it will peril the spiritual interest of no man who enters the army in the spirit of one who trusts in God, and seeks no malicious or selfish object.

As Virginians, we have at least no occasion for the smallest self-reproach in the issue now pending. While we must not be misunderstood as casting the slightest reflection upon the people of the Southern Confederacy, we nevertheless may remind the people of our own Commonwealth, that the patience and meekness, forbearance and endurance with which she has sought to secure peace so honestly and perseveringly, furnish us with the happy consciousness that even our enemies cannot lay to our charge passion or feverish haste. By such forbearance our memory will be filled with an imperishable satisfaction, and even if these who oppose us have proved unworthy of the charity we have exhibited, and we are ourselves, on account of delay, less favorably equipped than we might have been, yet the moral power of the State is shown to be more reliable by such behavior, and, under God, Gideon's little band will triumph.—*Richmond Christian Advocate*.

Meeting of the Confederate Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—Congress met at noon to-day. The President's

Message was received and read. He announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution by all the Confederate States, and it now only remains for elections to be held for the choice of officers to administer the Government.

He says that the declaration of war against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress that they might devise the necessary measures for the defense of the country.

He then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare.

Referring to the result of the late mission to Washington he says that the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example of such an utter want

of courtesy, candor and directness as was the course of the United States government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution which was observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the South Carolinians for their forbearance before their heroism during and their magnanimity after the bombardment.

He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as members of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

He says that the Confederacy, through Vice President Stephens, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us.

He has satisfactory assurance that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours, and says that the most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation.

The Postmaster General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion, he congratulated the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men in high official capacity and social position and wealth, are serving in the volunteer ranks.

The railway companies are liberal in their rates for the transportation of troops and supplies, and offer liberal terms for the transportation of mails, and agree to receive as compensation the bonus of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved, cannot fail of final success.

We feel, continue the message, that our cause is just and holy; and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of our honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, and no concessions from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone.

That none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial.

So long as this pretension is maintained with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom and self-government.

Virginia Cone.

The announcement yesterday that this old Commonwealth, so intimately associated with all the past glories of our now unfortunate country, had declared for the Montgomery Confederacy, tend to intensify the depression which weighed on the public mind, deep down under the surface of the delirium incident to the arrival of Major Anderson and the departure of the troops for Washington. Men felt that if they could part with Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee, as if only a profitable business partnership had been rudely dissolved, without adequate cause, they must now bid the Old Dominion farewell with sentiments of a far different character. It is difficult, it is impossible to realize, as now realize we must, that Mount Vernon and the grave of George Washington are henceforth, to us North America, in a foreign land; and that the mother of states men and Presidents is no longer our friend, but our foe!—*New York Express*.

Another Roltory.

The following letter has been addressed to the accounting officers of the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 23, 1861.

The amounts found to be due resigned officers from the States, which claim to have succeeded will be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States.

By order: L. THOMAS
Adjutant General

Here is another swindle in keeping with the theft of the Potowmack mail boats, by Abe Lincoln and his confederate, Old Simon Cameron.

France has 224 lighthouses, and England but 171; the United Kingdom 276.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE!
A splendid place to study! Come to the desolate. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold. Books and natural scenery, health will educate the mind and purify the body. The school is in the heart of the country, and the schoolroom is in the middle of the woods. Scholarships throughout and high, and stipend positively liberal. Tuition \$10 to \$25, Board \$20 per mth. Next session opens on Wednesday, January 20th, 1861.

Address: L. BRANSON,
Meredith City, N. C.

anglo.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.

The Times enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861. In a new dress of large and bold type, it shall be the meeting point of the publishers to other Title Times Family Newspapers equal to the demands of the present crisis. The TIMES is neither a partisan newspaper, nor is it a broadsheet. It is a paper of moderate size, but broad in its scope, and will publish positively all that is worth publishing. It will be printed in a large and bold type, and will present in a distinct and forcible manner the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of The Times will pay special attention to the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various States, the principal news of the day, and the most important events in the history of the country.